बैंक का नाम	शाखाओं की संख्या
1. आन्ध्रा बैंक	8
2. बैंक आफ इंडिया	10
3. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	10
4. सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	10
5. इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	10
6. सिंडिकेट बैंक	11
7. युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	25
8. यूको बैंक	20
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इस बारे में राज्य-वार सूचना और इन शाखाओं में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है लेकिन इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार को यह आशा है कि निष्क्रिय परिसंपत्तियों की निरंतर वसूली, बेहतर ऋण प्रबंधन और परिचालनात्मक व्यय में कटौती करने की नीति अपनाकर शाखा स्तर पर परिचालन को लाभ प्रद बनाया जाना चाहिए । जहां तक संभव है सरकार की यह नीति है कि हानि उठाने वाली शाखाओं के वित्तीय कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार किया जाये, ताकि ये अर्थक्षम हो जाएं ।

(च) इन शाखाओं को वार्षिक रूप से हो रही हानि की कुल राशि से संबंधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध तथा नियमों के अंतर्गत अनुज्ञेय सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Shortfall in the Power Targets of Eighth Five Year Plan

*719. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is going to be a heavy shortfall in the target in the power sector of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much, and what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is going to be a peaking shortage;

(d) if so, how much;

(e) what was the growing demand for power every year, the details thereof;

(f) what are the details of steps which Goernment have taken to cope up with the above mentioned problem?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) The capacity addition target fixed for 8th Plan is 30537. MW. However, about 20000 MW of new generation capacity may be added during the Plan period. In addition to funds constraints, the other main reasons for shortfall are delay in land acquisition, law and order problems and the requirement of strict compliance with environment, regulations, etc.

(c) and (d) Based on the new capacity addition of about 20000 MW the anticipated peaking power shortages in the terminal year of the 8th Five Year Plan (1996-97) is around 28 per cent.

(e) The demand of power for the various years of the 8th Plan is indicated below :—

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Energy Requirement (MKwh)
1992-93 (Actual)	52,805	305,266
1993-94 (Actual)	54,875	323,252
1994-95 (Anticipated)	58,000	345,640
1995-96 (Estimated as per 14th Electric Power Survey)	68,541	386,970
1996-97	73,656	416,274

(f) In addition to the above envisaged capacity addition programme, measures being taken to reduce the gap between demand and supply include (i) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity (ii) implementation of short gestation projects (iii) improving the performance of existing power stations (iv) reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses (v) implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures (vi) arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas, and (vii) promotion of private sector investment in the Power Sector.

Per Capita Debt of an Indian

*720 SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of debts that India has to wipe off as on date to various countries;

(b) what is the per capita debt of an Indian;

(c) by when these debts are likely to be cleared by the new economic policy; and

(d) whether any approximate year in this regard can be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) As per the latest available data, the total amount of external debt including NRI deposits and defence debt outstanding on India is estimated to be US dollar 90386 million as at the end of September, 1993.

(b) The per capita debt including defence debt was US dollar 102 at the end of March 1993.

(c) and (d) External debts are being repaid on due dates according to the terms and conditions of each loan agreement mutually agreed to with the donors. The pace at which external debt can be reduced depend on the likely surplus in the balance of payments on current account and inflow of non-debt capital inflows. As of now, it is not possible to indicate the year by which the entire external debt will be wiped out.

Post Offices in Villages

7447. SHRI KAMESHWAR PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for opening post offices in the villages situated in far-away areas;

(b) if so, what are the details of the said programme and what is the number of new post offices opened in rural areas in Bihar under this pogramme; and

(c) if not, what steps Government are contemplating to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Government's objective is to progressively extend the postal network to villages which satisfy the norms prescribed in accordance with the Government's policy within the resources available.

(b) and (c) During the Eighth period, there is a target of opening 3600 extra departmental branch post offices in the country, of which 1299 have been sanctioned in the first two years. During this period, 160 such post offices have been opened in the rural areas of Bihar.